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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
6 EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
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8 DEL GONZALES,
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10 Plaintiff,

11 v.
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13 SUNTRUST MORTGAGE, INC.;
14 MORTGAGE ELECTRONIC
15 REGISTRATION SYSTEMS, INC.;
16 WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATIVE
17 SERVICE, INC.; FEDERAL
18 NATIONAL MORTGAGE
19 ASSOCIATION; and DOES 1
20 through 50,
21

22 Defendants.

23 NO. CV-11-0460-EFS
24

25 **ORDER GRANTING AND DENYING IN
26 PART DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO
27 DISMISS, REMANDING STATE LAW
28 CLAIMS, AND CLOSING FILE**

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30 Before the Court, without oral argument, are Plaintiff Del Gonzales'
31 Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order, ECF No. [11](#), and Defendants
32 SunTrust Mortgage, Inc. ("SunTrust") and Mortgage Electronic Registration
33 Systems, Inc.'s (MERS) (collectively, "Defendants")¹ Motion to Dismiss,
34 ECF No. [5](#). After reviewing the submitted material and relevant
35 authority, the Court is fully informed. As is explained below, the Court
36 grants Defendants' motion to dismiss the federal claims and remands the
37 remaining state-law claims.

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40 ¹ The other Defendants, Washington Administrative Service, Inc. and
41 Federal National Mortgage Association, remain unserved.

1 **A. Background**

2 On September 4, 2007, Mr. Gonzales signed a Promissory Note ("Note")
3 and Deed of Trust ("Deed"). ECF No. 2 Ex. B. The Deed of Trust
4 identified SunTrust as the lender, and MERS as the beneficiary under the
5 security instrument. *Id.* In the Note, Mr. Gonzalez promised to pay
6 SunTrust \$196,000.00 by making timely monthly payments of \$1,304.00. *Id.*
7 at 42. The years following 2007 proved difficult for many homeowners.
8 The Court empathizes with them but is duty bound to follow the law and
9 does so here.

10 On November 8, 2011, Mr. Gonzales filed this "Action to Quiet Title"
11 ("Complaint") in Grant County Superior Court. *Id.* at 11. Mr. Gonzales'
12 Complaint, which discusses the relatively-recent troubles experienced in
13 the real-estate and banking industries, does not clearly identify the
14 claims being pled against each of the Defendants. Rather, the Complaint
15 generally alleges that Defendants must forgo any interest that they have
16 in the property because Defendants 1) committed fraud by misrepresenting
17 the amount of Mr. Gonzales' income on the loan application, 2) did not
18 provide him with a copy of the pertinent loan documents, and 3) possibly
19 separated the security interest from the right to receive his monthly
20 payments. Mr. Gonzales emphasizes that Defendants must prove to the
21 Court that they are the rightful recipients of his monthly mortgage
22 payments before he will resume payment.

23 After being served with the Complaint, Defendants removed this
24 lawsuit to federal court on December 15, 2011, believing federal subject-
25 matter jurisdiction existed because the Complaint appeared to state
26 violations of the following federal statutes: the Federal Trade

Commission Act (FTC), 15 U.S.C. §§ 41 et seq.; the Truth in Lending Act (TILA), 15 U.S.C. §§ 1601 et seq.; and the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA), 12 U.S.C. §§ 2605 et seq. ECF No. [1](#). On January 5, 2012, Defendants filed their motion to dismiss, seeking dismissal of all claims stated in the Complaint. ECF Nos. [5](#) & [7](#). Mr. Gonzales opposes the motion. ECF No. [9](#). On February 8, 2012, Mr. Gonzales also filed a Motion for Temporary Restraining Order. ECF No. [11](#).²

8 || B. Defendants' Motion to Dismiss

9 Defendants ask the Court to dismiss the Complaint pursuant to
10 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) because 1) the Complaint fails
11 to satisfy the pleading requirements under either Federal Rule of Civil
12 Procedure 8 or 9(b), 2) many of the claims are time barred, and 3) the
13 state claims are preempted by federal law. In his response, Mr. Gonzales
14 expressly opposes the motion as to his quiet title, TILA, RESPA, and
15 fraud/misrepresentation claims.³

17 ² Local Rule 7.1(h)(1) requires a party to file a separate notice
18 of hearing with each motion. Mr. Gonzales did not do so. Nonetheless,
19 the Court hears his motion because timely action is required given the
20 Notice of Trustee Sale indicating a February 17, 2012 auction of the
21 subject property. Also, because an expedited hearing is necessary, the
22 Court hears Mr. Gonzales' motion without a reply.

23 ³ Because Mr. Gonzalez did not respond to Defendants' arguments
24 relating to the FTA, breach of fiduciary duty, or the Washington Deed of
25 Trust Act, the Court dismisses these claims to the extent they were pled
26 in the Complaint. See L.R. 7.1(e) (providing that failure to respond is

1 In regards to the opposed federal claims, the Court finds the
2 Complaint fails to satisfy Rule 8's pleading requirements, as set forth
3 in *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662 (2009), and *Bell Atlantic Corp. v.*
4 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 556 (2007). The Complaint fails to allege facts
5 to identify how Defendants' conduct violated the TILA and RESPA. The
6 Complaint also fails to provide a "statement of the claim showing that
7 the pleader is entitled to relief." Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2).
8 Accordingly, the Court finds the Complaint's federal TILA and RESPA
9 claims are insufficiently pled.

10 Typically, leave to amend is granted to allow a pro se plaintiff to
11 correct pleading deficiencies. See *Silva v. Di Vittorio*, 658 F.3d 1090,
12 1105 (9th Cir. 2011) ("Dismissal of a pro se complaint without leave to
13 amend is proper only if it is absolutely clear that the deficiencies of
14 the complaint could not be cured by amendment." (internal citation and
15 quotation marks omitted)). The Court determines that leave to amend is
16 clearly not required because any TILA and RESPA claims are time barred.

17 First, the TILA's one-year statute of limitations runs from the date
18 the loan was consummated, unless it is equitably tolled. Mr. Gonzales
19 has not pled any facts to support a finding that the one-year statute of
20 limitations should be tolled. Mr. Gonzales does contend that he was not
21 given mortgage documents by SunTrust; however, both the Note and the Deed
22 were recorded in Grant County on September 6, 2007. Because Mr. Gonzalez
23 had access to these documents, the Court determines the statute of

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25 considered by the Court as consent to entry of an adverse order in that
26 regard).

1 limitations for his TILA claims began running no later than September 7,
2 2007, the date he reasonably could obtain these recorded documents from
3 the county. *See King v. California*, 784 F.2d 910, 915 (9th Cir. 1986)
4 (discussing TILA and equitable tolling). Accordingly, because it is
5 clear that Mr. Gonzales' TILA claims are time barred, the Court denies
6 him leave to amend such claims.

7 Second, Mr. Gonzales does not identify the provision of RESPA that
8 he relies on. Assuming he is relying on 12 U.S.C. §§ 2607 (prohibition
9 against kickbacks and unearned fees) or 2608 (use of certain title
10 companies), these claims are untimely because they are subject to a one-
11 year statute of limitations and information supporting these claims was
12 available to Mr. Gonzales in 2007. *See* 12 U.S.C. § 2614 (setting a one-
13 year statute of limitations for §§ 2607 and 2608 claims from the date of
14 the violation). The remaining RESPA claim that may be brought by an
15 individual is a § 2605 claim, which has a three-year statute of
16 limitations from the date of violation. 12 U.S.C. § 2614 (setting a
17 three-year statute of limitations for a § 2605 claim). The Complaint
18 fails to identify how Defendants violated § 2605(b), which states:
19 "[e]ach servicer of any federally related mortgage loan shall notify the
20 borrower in writing of any assignment, sale, or transfer of the servicing
21 of the loan to any other person." *Id.* § 2605(b). Mr. Gonzales'
22 opportunity to explain how Defendants violated § 2605(b) was in his
23 response to the motion to dismiss. *See* L.R. 7.1(e) (providing that
24 failure to respond is considered by the Court as consent to adverse
25 Order). He did not do so. Accordingly, the Court finds it clear that
26 leave to amend the RESPA claims need not be given.

1 There being no federal claim that states a claim upon which relief
2 can be granted, the Court remands the state law claims to Grant County
3 Superior Court.⁴ 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3). The Court also declines to
4 hear Mr. Gonzales' Motion for Temporary Restraining Order; this motion
5 is remanded to Grant County Superior Court.

6 **C. Conclusion**

7 For the above-given reasons, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

8 1. Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, **ECF No. 5**, is **GRANTED IN PART**
9 (federal claims are dismissed) **and DENIED IN PART** (state law quiet-title
10 and fraud/misrepresentation claims are remanded).

11 2. This lawsuit is **REMANDED**, including Mr. Gonzales' Motion for
12 a Temporary Restraining Order, **ECF No. 11**, to the Grant County Superior
13 Court (Case No. 11-2-0142809).

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15 3. All hearings and deadlines in this federal lawsuit are
16 **STRICKEN**.

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⁴ In their motion, Defendants attempt to determine the wide array
19 of state law claims that Mr. Gonzales is asserting in his Complaint. As
20 noted above, in his response, Mr. Gonzales did not identify any state-law
21 claims other than his quiet title and fraud/misrepresentation claims.
22 Accordingly, the Court remands the Complaint with the understanding that
23 only these two state-law claims are asserted by Mr. Gonzales. The Court
24 defers to the state court to determine whether these two state law claims
25 are adequately pled.

4. This file shall be **CLOSED**.

IT IS SO ORDERED. The District Court Executive is directed to enter this Order and provide copies to Mr. Gonzales, counsel, and Grant County Superior Court.

DATED this 13th day of February 2012.

S/ Edward F. Shea

EDWARD F. SHEA

United States District Judge

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